

LAW AND ORDER

VOL. 2

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NO. 5



Guest Editorial

William C. Marland
Governor of West Virginia

Dogs On Patrol

The Army of Silent
Watchmen

Chiefly Chatter

Raymond P. Gallagher
Chief of Police
Springfield, Mass.

Weapon-Wise

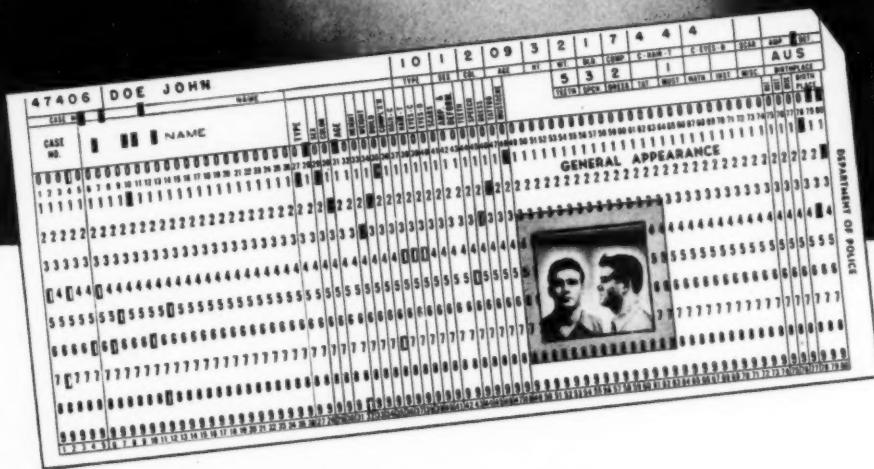
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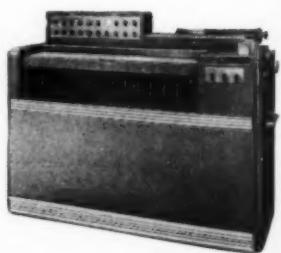
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News & Notes

Women Employed in Traffic Control

For more than 20 years women have been hired by cities as school guards to free the regular police for more arduous duties. Now women are being employed in other phases of traffic control. The duties, powers, and titles of the women vary from city to city. Especially in southern cities where recruiting of men for police work has been difficult the past few years, the number of women police workers is growing, according to the American Municipal Association.

Control of Rabies Underway

The increase of rabies in various localities throughout the United States prompted the American Municipal Association to ask nine cities how they deal with the problem. Washington and New Orleans have compulsory inoculations, with certificates issued in duplicate and tags stating that serum was injected. Other cities replied they did not make anti-rabies shots a requirement of getting a license but there were laws requiring all dogs to be leashed. Boston does not require leaching or inoculations.

In announcing the results of the survey it was pointed out that where inoculations are not required, voluntary action by dog owners is said to be effective.

Motorcycles Credited with Dip in Crime and Accidents

Eau Claire, Wisconsin officials told the International City Managers' Association that the increased use of three wheel motorcycles was instrumental in cutting down the crime rate by 31 per cent. The motorcycles have full emergency police equipment and can cover ground faster than a foot patrolman. The cycles are used only as a means of getting from one place to another. Their riders dismount and check doors, question loiterers, etc., just as if they were on foot. Officials found that the three-wheeled motorcycle were less costly and proved to be more versatile than a car.

Advertising on Parking Meters

Public and legal questions have been raised about using meters for private advertising, reports the American Municipal Association. For example, in January, a Common Pleas Court ruled that Philadelphia's ordinance allowing such ads was illegal and void

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AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 2

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GUEST EDITORIAL

William C. Marland

THE EXPRESSION "law and order" does not mean as much, unfortunately, to people who all of their lives have existed under its beneficent protection as it does to others who have had to fight and risk their all to bring it into being.

The explorers and colonizers who open and subdue the wilderness of the world know the meaning as well as the value, of *law and order*, because much of their work must be done, perforce, beyond the scope of its comforting influence. Magistrates and their minions *follow* the pioneer; they do not go with him.

Thus we restate the ancient saw which says, in effect, that we are unable to appreciate our greatest blessings until deprived of them. We cannot realize the value of sight, for example, until we lose it. We do not know the incalculable worth of health until it is gone.

It should not be surprising, therefore, that the policeman on his beat means little to most of us. We do not know what it would be like if he were not there. Actually, many of us view him solely as a possible menace to some of our movement.

It may be unfortunate that there is no safe way to bring home to us the stark terror encompassing existence where there is no law and no order. The acquisition of such experience is too fraught with peril for us to seek it for ourselves, or for others.

Some appreciation of our situation, our fortunate sit-



Governor of West Virginia

uation, may be attained by our becoming familiar with life as it is under regimes differently constituted from our own. We have, amongst us, many immigrants who can remember all too well what life was like in their lands of origin. It would do us good to listen to them on the subject of American freedom under law.

We in America not only have *law and order*; we have *it of our own devising*. We *decide* what laws are to be on the statute books, and we *select* the individuals who are to see to the enforcement of these rules made for our common welfare.

Unless we do consciously strive for appreciation of the worth of the freedom we have, we shall lose sight of the necessity of preserving it. We may not know the worth of our liberty, but we may be sure that the world has in it men who yearn for the profits they could wrest from our "enslavement."

We must keep prepared to defend ourselves from these men, or expect to accept them as our masters.

The *policeman on the beat* is the symbol of that which we hold dear!

William C. Marland



Editor's Note: This is the second part of a two part feature in which the safety programs sponsored by the AAA are discussed. Part One dealt with safety measures for children of primary and secondary school levels.

THE TRAFFIC engineering departments of some of the larger AAA clubs provide a type of community service, which is separate from the school safety program and is designed to promote roadway safety. Crews of trained engineers of these clubs stand ready to make detailed surveys of traffic conditions including suggested remedies for problem areas for any community within their jurisdiction, which requests this service.

The Automobile Club of New York, which maintains an extensive traffic engineering service of this type, operates in the following manner. The request for assistance must come from some official of a community within the area served by the Club, such as the Mayor, the Police Chief, or the City Council. Although suggestions from citizens' groups or chambers of commerce are welcomed, the AAA sends traffic engineers to communities to make surveys only on official request. The Police Chief, who is close to traffic difficulties, often instigates these surveys.

This AAA service does not compete with established traffic survey business organizations; its purpose is to help small communities that cannot support a full time traffic engineer. Whether the problem be one of a congested business area or finding off-street parking facilities or any allied traffic difficulty, a community can call on the AAA to send a traffic engineer to study the local traffic situation and submit a report of the problem and suggested solution. The engineer, a specialist in his field, makes his survey *objectively* with regard only to the traffic safety needs of the community.

Last spring the town of North Pelham in Westchester County, New York, called on the AAA to help solve its parking problem. One of the town's large garages had gone out of business and the need for parking space was great. The traffic engineer conducted a survey lasting about a week. The chief of police, George Burrows, aided in the survey by supplying the needed background information of the situation from practical experience and also men to work with the engineer.

Development of triple off-street parking area in rear of stores in the Hartsdale (N.Y.) shopping center was suggested by Automobile Club of N.Y. to help ease parking problems.

An Ally For Safety

by S. E. Rink

Their co-operative effort led to three recommendations by the AAA for alleviating the difficulty. It was suggested first, that vacant parcels of land be developed for off-street parking facilities and second, that meters be installed in the lots to insure a turnover of cars. In this particular instance it was also recommended that parking meters not be installed at the curbs near the lots since the demand for short time curb parking was not sufficient to warrant the meters at this time. Parking meters should be installed only where needed and not merely to collect revenue.

Hempstead, Long Island, (N. Y.) had a problem of a different nature. This town had a good off-street parking program; but the streets were badly congested. The AAA recommendation for a new system of traffic lights to be installed in place of the obsolete one then in use was approved and bonds have been issued to finance the project. A second recommendation was to establish a one-way street system in the town.

The traffic engineering department also handle the many complaints that come into their office concerning traffic conditions. For instance, several people call or write the AAA stating that there is always a traffic jam at Main and Fifth Streets, and why isn't a traffic light placed there? A traffic engineer is sent to investigate.

The investigations, often requiring several days or weeks to complete, may include a study of the sight distance, the traffic conditions at adjacent corners, and a traffic count. The traffic engineer then requests an accident report of that corner from the police. The

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Temporary wooden horses, to be replaced later by landscaped islands, were among the suggestions made by AAA engineers to help channel and speed one-way traffic at this point.



Dogs on Patrol

by Edward Mendel

SINCE the end of World War II, Scotland Yard has been experimenting with the use of patrol dogs. The combination of the policeman and dog has been successful and the operation has been suggested for use in the United States. The idea is based on the theory that a canine possesses a characteristic "sixth sense" which can be of value in warning his patrolman partner of unseen danger.

The operation has been particularly useful where large areas, such as parks or wooded suburban sections of a city, are foot patrolled. Intruders who stand motionless in the shadows or behind trees waiting for the policeman to pass by before proceeding to do mischief are quickly detected by trained dogs.

After six years of using the patrol dog, Chief Inspector S. E. Peck of the Dog Section, New Scotland Yard, expressed his approval of the experiment by saying, "One of our dogs set a better record than most police constables achieve in their entire service." He referred to a dog who has received world wide publicity. His name is "Old Ben." He is a Labrador Retriever who has been trained by the Yard. He has the enviable record of 100 captures in the year of 1952. His handler is Police Sergeant Herbert Shelton of the Metropolitan Force.

Many people think of the police dog in terms of the German Shepherd breed, and are of the opinion that this is the only type that can be used in police work. While it is true that the German Shepherd is an excellent dog for this type work, many others such as Doberman Pinschers, Alsations, Labradors and Golden Retrievers can be successfully employed as well.

(Left, reading from top to bottom:) In practicing the "rough stuff" a trainer must have 'dummy' well protected.

Certain dogs are trained to attack an intruder's arm. The dog will only guard a person who stands motionless and does not move a hand to his pocket. This dog has been taught only to hold a man until help comes; not to tear or bite.

Dogs are taught to high jump.

A prowler is caught in tall grass. The sentry can leave the scene knowing the dog will guard the prisoner.

(Right, reading from left to right:) Dogs in service constantly continue calisthenics to insure accuracy in jumping.

No one can cross this fence and have his skin intact.

A dog is taught to obey commands. He will stay until his master tells him to move.

ALL PHOTOS BY WIDE WORLD

During World War II, our War Department enlisted approximately 32 different breeds for military purposes (the famous K-9 Corps). These dogs were trained for various types of duty. Some were trained to attack, others for scout and patrol duty. They were used as messengers, and some were utilized by the Medical Corps to recover casualties. Each dog was trained to do a particular job. Many were "one-man" dogs and unfortunately had to be disposed of when their handlers were killed in action.

The renowned qualities that are peculiarly canine can be adapted to aid in the protection and well being of men. The dogs willingness to serve, devotion to duty, steadfastness, and loyalty, have been shown by their service in the K-9 Corps.

Long before the days when bloodhounds chased Eliza across the ice in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" it was recognized that certain dogs could be trained to utilize their keen sense of smell. The War Department used dogs to help re-capture escaped prisoners of war. They were also used to guard compounds on both sides during the hostilities.

Bloodhounds are now being used by police in rural areas to find lost children, or to track down criminals who are trying to evade justice.

Before proceeding further with the patrolman-dog idea, let us review a few of the attributes which make a patrol dog valuable.

The "Technical Manual," published by the War Department, states that tests made in Russia and in Germany show that dogs hear sounds too faint to be perceptible to human ears. A test proved that a German Shepherd at a distance of 78 feet responds to a sound which a man could not hear at 19 feet. A dog's ability to discriminate various density of sounds is on par with the human; but in addition he can hear sounds of a higher pitch than effect the human ear.

The dog's vision is not as acute as is the human's; but movement attracts canine attention. It is estimated that a dog can comfortably see at a distance of 20 feet.

A man and a dog are trained together, because once

the training is begun they become partners. Dogs have sensitive ears and react according to the tone of voice the handler uses. If the master uses a reprimanding tone, regardless of the words he uses, the dog is quick to respond.

Dogs which are to be trained for police work should be gentle by nature and reassuring to the public eye rather than frightening and ferocious-looking. Here in our country we have the "know-how" of training patrol dogs because of the recent experience in the past war.

The basic idea of using dogs in police work is not new; as far back as 20 years ago in Europe dogs were trained to patrol and watch. One of the most successful commercial operations of the use of patrol dogs in the United States can be found in the world's largest department store, R. H. Macy, located in New York.

The dogs are part of the Security Division of the store. Four Doberman Pinschers are used to accompany watchmen on their rounds inside the store building. As they pass each aisle at night the dogs are quick to detect any intruders.

Mr. Frank Fay, department head, remarked, "Whereas previously 21 to 31 prowlers a year were found on the premises, our Doberman Pinschers keep any burglars away." No longer is the big store troubled with "lay-in" burglars.

In this country are several good schools with the "know-how" necessary to train dog and handler. These schools have the needed equipment and experienced instructors. The fact that the trained dog and his police companion become inseparable as a result of the training might present a problem for apartment house dwelling policemen who must take the dog for his own to love, house and feed. Just as the dog is carefully screened for the duty he is to perform, the man must also be of a character who has a natural love for animals. A dog is a reassuring companion for a man to have by his side on a lonely night watch.

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IT WASN'T SO many years ago that a burglar alarm salesman tried to convince the owners of a silk house that they needed better protection. The firm was located on the fifth floor; heavy iron bars protected the windows and an all-night watchman patrolled the corridors. The merchants decided that they were well protected and didn't need a burglar alarm. It wasn't long, however, before they discovered they were wrong. One night burglars climbed the fire escape, pried the bars loose, jimmied a window, and made off with \$300,000 worth of silk. Needless to add, the concern promptly arranged for the installation of a central station alarm system. But it was a matter of "locking the barn door after the horse was stolen."

Today, many business establishments, both mercantile and industrial, and other types of properties are protected by alarm systems. These automatic watchmen are designed not only to detect burglary but a variety of abnormal conditions, including the outbreak of fire.

An alarm system has but one function and that is to detect and report. It is not a preventive measure to insure a place against being molested, although the very presence of a burglar alarm usually serves as a deterrent to attacks by marauders.

Inasmuch as many alarm systems are designed to signal police headquarters, this subject should be of interest to you, our readers. Frequently an officer is asked about the operation or merits of various systems. To gather information on the subject, we visited the executive offices of the American District Telegraph Company (ADT) in New York and saw many types of alarms in action.

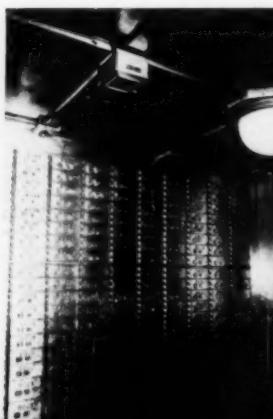
The need to protect his person and property has always been a vital factor in man's existence. From prehistoric times, when man constructed devices to warn him of the approach of wild animals, up to the present time, he has depended upon some type of alarm as a means of protection.

As time went on, the need for better protection led to the invention of various types of detection and alarm systems. ADT, a pioneer in this development, is today a nationwide organization providing electric protection services for approximately 55,000 properties in more than 1,600 municipalities.

The oldest company in the organization dates back to 1874 when the American District Telegraph Company of Baltimore first installed call boxes in stores, offices and homes. According to an early advertisement, the rental charge for the use of the equipment was \$2.50 per month.

(Left:) In a bank vault, the Phonetalarm Detector on ceiling is the silent watchman who reports any un-natural conditions.

(Right:) Uniformed patrolmen are dispatched to check a signal while the Central Office men keep an alert eye on incoming alarms.



The "equipment" was a small telegraph signal box connected to a "district" office. To summon a policeman, you simply turned a key to "POLICE." If a building was burning, the key was turned to "FIRE," or if you just wanted a messenger, a flick of the key would bring one in five minutes, "prepared to perform any reasonable request." The messenger charge was 15¢ per half-hour.

The company has long since given up that phase of its business and now is engaged exclusively in furnishing protective signaling services — using its own systems, which it engineers, manufactures, installs, maintains and operates.

There are many types of alarms and a complete article could be written about each system, but space permits only the mention of a few. The most effective of all fire protection systems is the central station-supervised automatic sprinkler system. Central station supervision automatically detects and reports abnormal conditions, usually caused by human failures, such as closed shut-off valves, that might make the sprinkler system either partially or completely ineffective. This is accomplished by installing electrical detectors at vulnerable points on the system so that an impediment to normal operation will report itself at headquarters, where operators initiate corrective action.

By the same token, any flow of water in the system actuates an alarm which is transmitted to fire headquarters so that properly trained forces will be promptly dispatched to prevent both fire and water damage.

A widely used fire detection and alarm system for unsprinklered buildings operates on a rapid rise in temperature. Another system using photoelectric devices detects and reports the presence of smoke in air ducts. ADT still furnishes the familiar manually operated fire alarm boxes



My silent Watchmen

... Staff Written

which enable a watchman or others to summon fire fighting forces direct to the premises.

Although we are more concerned with the relationship of alarms to police, it is well to mention that police are concerned with every fire—whether it be to direct traffic around the scene or to investigate the causes to trace criminal activity.

Burglar alarm systems are of two general types: central station systems and local alarm systems. Central station systems transmit silent signals to ADT headquarters which initiates immediate investigations of all alarms, whether caused by forced entry or unscheduled openings. In some municipalities that are distant from a central station, similar systems give the silent alarm at police headquarters.

A local alarm system gives warning by means of a vibrating bell enclosed in a metal housing, usually mounted on the outside of the building. The value of a local alarm system lies chiefly in its effect upon the burglar who may be reluctant to work under a ringing bell. Usually, however, the public pays little attention to such alarms, and investigation is up to the police officer on the beat.

Under central station service, the burglar alarm wiring, foil, and other protective devices are connected by direct wire to the central station where armed guards are constantly on duty to respond to alarms and investigate other emergency conditions. When police assistance is required, notification is given over direct-wire telephone to police headquarters which broadcasts the alarm.

The central station operators watch for many types of signals. Another important protective service is recording and checking watchmen's signals. As a watchman goes about his rounds, at regular intervals he inserts his key in a box, sending a signal that all is well. Should the



watchman fail to signal according to schedule, the central station operators start an investigation. Often the watchman is found sick or disabled. He gets help immediately.

A recent case emphasizes the value of this service. While making his patrol a watchman slipped and jammed his foot in a grating. He could not move, and to make matters more uncomfortable his ankle began to swell. Ordinarily he might have been pinned in that position for hours until the plant opened in the morning. But the watchman knew that when his signal was missed, he would receive help promptly. There were no long hours of agony or anguish for him. A watchman's morale is high when he knows he is backed up by an efficient outside organization that can come to his assistance in case of trouble.

The science of electronics is playing a great part in modern methods of detecting and reporting the presence of intruders. One such system is called the Telapproach. It is so designed that it literally *feels* a burglar's presence BEFORE he touches the safe. Based on the theory that a burglar can open any safe if given enough time, this system cuts down his time by giving the alarm before he can even get started. This takes place when the intruder penetrates an electric field surrounding the safe. The company catalog explains, "if you remember the old-time radio sets, you'll recall how they squealed when you

(Continued on Page 12)



(Photo Above:) A watchman sends his signal to the Central Office to signify "all is well."

(Left:) The machines at Central Office record the signals sent by watchmen and any variation from the pattern calls for an investigator at once.

CHIEFLY CHATTER

Raymond P. Gallagher

Chief of Police, Springfield, Mass.

IT CANNOT be disputed that the problems of an individual police department have a direct relationship to the class and social status of the people who compose the community. Each city and town has its own peculiar problem: it may be a high rate of juvenile delinquency, whereas the neighboring town has a Main Street traffic snarl or a lack of parking space as its major difficulty.

The Chief of Police we visited this month has as his domain a city that embraces almost every kind of problem demanding police attention. He is Raymond P. Gallagher, Police Chief in Springfield, Massachusetts.

He describes his city as a "hub" with a population of 170,000. However, people from surrounding towns shop and work in Springfield, making the city's transient population, combined with its residents, about 500,000. The police coverage is 400 men under the command of Chief Gallagher.

Noting the many factories in the vicinity, we assumed that Springfield was primarily an industrial town. The Chief pictured for us a cross section of his population. He pointed out the number of large insurance companies whose home offices are in Springfield and who employ thousands of white collar workers. In addition are the

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many plants that produce precision tools and have need of the skilled worker and die maker. As in all factories there is work for general laborers.

With all classes of people living and working there, Springfield is a metropolitan city. Consequently the Police Chief's work is primarily administrative. When we visited Chief Gallagher he was exceptionally busy and we appreciated the moments he gave us for an interview. The Chief's desk was covered with records for the 1953 year; his problem was one involving a payroll adjustment in which he had the unpleasant task of telling his men they had been overpaid on holidays during the past year.

As in all metropolitan cities, the problem of the minority groups (or as we heard them called recently the "disadvantage groups") is a source of constant concern. On this subject Chief Gallagher stated that minority groups can be divided into two parts. He said, "Those people who were born and raised here in Springfield seldom give us any trouble. It is the transient or migratory person who is mostly responsible for the difficulties." The week before our visit, the Springfield Police Department had a murder case to solve. The murder was committed by a member of one of the minority groups who had just migrated to the city. The incident seemed to confirm Chief Gallagher's statement.

Chief Gallagher is a graduate of the F.B.I. Academy and a member of the New England Chief of Police Association, the Massachusetts Chief of Police Association, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

He first became associated with police work in December, 1922. Chief Gallagher is a native of Springfield, and has seen his city grow in population and in industry in the past two decades.



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An Ally for Safety

(Continued from Page 5)

accident report, a vital link in the survey, gives the history of the corner in question. If the corner looks harmless and traffic conditions do not indicate a need for controls, but the accident report reveals that several fatal accidents have occurred there within a short time, then the engineer reports accordingly. The results of the findings, with specific recommendations, are sent to the proper authorities for action.

While the AAA cannot place a stop light at Main and Fifth Streets, even if the survey shows one is needed, it can and does report authoritatively to the official agency responsible for traffic lights. Should the light not be needed, the reasons for the decision are made available to the citizens who instigated the investigation.

A third phase of the AAA's year-round safety program is its annual Pedestrian Protection Contest, conducted to aid in reducing accidents to people walking. Competing cities are classified in one of eight categories, according to population, so that cities of similar populations compete with each other. Any community of 10,000 or more may enter. Usually three awards are given in each size classification.

The contest is based on a point system. The six major phases of the program include: accident analysis, legislation and enforcement, engineering, organization of school safety and public information. An analysis of the community's efforts with an evaluation of its accomplishments in comparison with other communities of its size is sent to the contesting communities along with suggestions for improving their program. The national results of the contest are reported to the White House Conference on Traffic Safety.

To enter the contest, a community must have a Contact Representative, usually *the chief of police*, who acts as contact man with the AAA. He receives bulletins, pamphlets, and various publications from the AAA giving practical ideas for pedestrian protection programs. Recommendations for improving the program are widely distributed.

A community may enter the contest any time during the year; but the final report, which is to be judged, should be submitted to the AAA National Headquarters, in Washington, by March 15th.

The need for making every citizen aware of his part in a perpetual safety campaign cannot be accomplished by one person or by one group or organization. It is traditional in the United States for friends and neighbors to "put their shoulders to the wheel" when there's a big job to be done. Safety is a big job, where every effort—that helps establish effective safety measures is needed—be it by a civilian agency or a police department.

The Army of Silent Watchmen

(Continued from Page 9)

brought your hand near the tuning dial. That was because your BODY CAPACITY upset the balance of the system." Telapproach operates on the same principle.

The well-known "electric eye" is a valuable servant and it has many uses. In some buildings such as in supermarkets and railway depots it automatically opens doors as people pass through the beam. The engineers at ADT have utilized this idea, but with highly scientific refinements. They have made the beam invisible by using a special filter, and through the use of mirrors they can deflect the invisible rays to form a network across the room or to screen certain openings. These beams form an effective second line of defense against intruders. The invisible ray can also be applied to the protection of outdoor areas.

After a demonstration of alarm systems for banks, we realized how difficult it would be to burglarize a bank vault. At the demonstration studio is a small room representing an ADT-protected safe-deposit vault. When the protection on this vault is turned on, any noise within the vault or the sound of hammering on the vault wall causes an alarm. This sound detection system, called the Phonetalarm, is specifically designed for use in bank vaults. And it is a fact, we were told, that no bank vault protected by this system has ever been successfully burglarized.

While on the subject of banks, ADT has constructed a teller's cage to demonstrate how secret and silent alarms are placed in strategic positions. There are ingenious hand and foot devices that can be operated without the flick of a muscle. Most of these are placed so that they can be most easily operated while obeying the commands of a robber.

Added to the many kinds of alarms is the recently developed ultrasonic burglar alarm system. Can you imagine filling a room with sound waves just as you would fill a container with a tangible substance? When this is done any movement disturbs the sound pattern and causes an alarm. The sound waves are inaudible to the human ear. In the demonstration, we stood perfectly still, and not until we made a slight movement did the alarm bell sound.

These alarm systems are becoming increasingly important to business, and vital to many of our great industries and government establishments. Fire and burglar alarm services used in combination often make it possible to improve protection and save money by eliminating the need for personnel required to patrol the premises. The value of burglar alarm service is attested by the fact that in some cases insurance companies will not take the risk on a business, even at maximum premiums, unless such protection is provided.

We are particularly grateful to Mr. John W. Johnson of ADT for his patience in explaining and demonstrating the equipment to a layman.

"According to Law..."

**Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law**

Unlawful Possession

The Sheriff of McLean County, Illinois, ordered two of his deputies, Elmo Poshard and Ralph Skidmore, to go to the premises of the Holder Community Social Club of Holder, Illinois to determine whether gambling was going on there. The club, which had been organized as a non-profit corporation with the defendant as president and manager, had signs posted indicating that it was open to members only and no one else was to be admitted.

The officers arrived at the club after dark and found the doors to the building open and many people inside. They entered the building, walked to a counter and ordered soft drinks. Defendant appeared and engaged them in conversation about the weather.

During the conversation, the officers noticed some slot machines against the wall. Officer Poshard said to the defendant, "I see you have some slot machines." "Yes, sir," answered the defendant. "I guess we will have to take them," said Officer Poshard. He left the premises while Officer Skidmore remained.

Officer Poshard returned with a warrant and a truck to haul the machines. Defendant then identified himself as the manager and the warrant was read to him. At the trial, Officer Poshard testified that the defendant helped move the machines.

The only person testifying for the defendant was his wife. She testified that the club was a non-profit club, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois; that her husband was a member of the club; that the premises from which the machines were taken were the club premises and that the machines were the property of the club.

Defendant appealed his conviction of unlawfully possessing slot machines. He maintained that the evidence of the slot machines should have been suppressed because they had been illegally seized in violation of constitutional provisions against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The Supreme Court of Illinois affirmed the conviction holding that one can have sufficient custody and control to warrant conviction of unlawful possession of illegal instrumentalities and yet not have sufficient interest therein to enable him to raise the question of unlawful search and seizure.

"Where defendant does not claim ownership of the property alleged to have been illegally seized, nor request its return, he cannot complain of the

seizure or the use of the property seized against him."

Sunday Closing

Defendant was convicted of violating the Sunday closing law in Cleveland Heights, Ohio. An officer of the police department went to the defendant's hardware store on Sunday and found it open for transaction of business. Defendant, a part owner of the business, was in charge.

At the trial, the defendant offered testimony that hardware stores in cities and villages contiguous to Cleveland Heights were open on Sunday and that he kept open to meet such competition. He also named a number of businesses, such as drug stores in which items of hardware were offered for sale, which businesses were permitted to operate on Sunday without police interference.

Rejection of this testimony by the trial court was cited as error by the defendant in his appeal. He claimed that the alleged violations of the Sunday closing law by others, who were not prosecuted by the authorities, deprived him of equal protection under the law.

The Court of Appeals of Ohio affirmed the conviction stating that one



offender cannot excuse his conduct by showing that someone else equally guilty has not been prosecuted. It was pointed out that what might be a discrimination in the administration of the law is not a discrimination in the law itself and has no bearing on the question of the defendant's guilt or innocence.

"There are matters which come exclusively within the jurisdiction of law enforcing officers, legislative bodies and educational leaders. Courts must impartially interpret the law in cases commenced within their respective jurisdictions. The fact that one person is prosecuted and another is not, is a subject with which the court cannot deal."

Search Warrant

Defendant appealed from a conviction of unlawful possession of intox-

(Continued on Page 22)

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Weapon-Wise

by David O. Moreton

The Smith & Wesson Story and the Military and Police Revolver

Some Early History

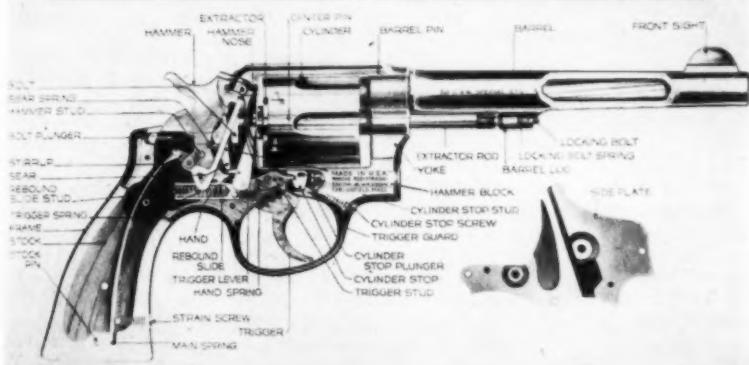
The history of SMITH & WESSON dates back to the time when Daniel Wesson left the family farm in 1844 to join his older brother in Northboro, Massachusetts. Daniel's father set a price of \$50.00 a year for the labor lost to him prior to Daniel's reaching 21. Daniel paid this price and went to join Edwin Wesson as an apprentice to learn the art of making rifles. Daniel left Edwin several years after finishing his apprenticeship to join Frank, another brother, in making single shot percussion pistols.

When Daniel was 26 years old he met Horace Smith with whom he formed a partnership to work on a repeating pistol. Smith & Wesson moved to Norwich, Connecticut that same year, 1852. In 1852 Samuel Colt still had the broad original patent covering the manufacture of a revolver so that no one could legally make one. The gun that Smith & Wesson patented was the result of a previous system invented by Jennings. This system, as improved upon and patented by Smith & Wesson, was a pistol that carried the ammunition in a tube under the barrel (a method used in modern slide and lever action arms). The ammunition was fed into the chamber by the trigger guard lever. This method while it was sound owed its failure to the highly corrosive nature of Fulminate of Mercury primers used in the ammunition. The Fulminate ate the barrels away and ruined them in short order. In addition to corrosion there was great loss of pressure due to lack of a good gas seal and as a result a good deal of the pressure escaped to the rear at the breech.

The gun was a failure, and Oliver Winchester bought the company and obtained the services of Tyler Henry for the purpose of developing a rifle. Thus we have the basis for the Henry and Winchester lever action rifles. The Henry model was followed almost at once by the Winchester Lever Action. The identification of the early Henry's or Winchester's is a matter of much controversy when ardent Winchester collectors meet.

After the sale to Oliver Winchester, Smith & Wesson moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, where an experimental shop was set up to develop rim-fire ammunition, an idea of Daniel Wesson. However, rim-fire ammunition was also invented in Europe about this time so that a question of who developed it first is still in doubt. Credit goes to the practical method they (Smith & Wesson) developed for quantity production of rim-fire ammunition.

CUTAWAY VIEW OF THE 38 MILITARY AND POLICE REVOLVER



In the arms industry in the early 1850's every one was waiting for Colt's patent of 1836 to expire. Everyone was preparing and testing new revolvers to be produced as soon as Colt's patent expired. Smith & Wesson were no exception. They planned a .22 rim-fire revolver which had a cylinder that could be loaded from the rear. However, a search of records disclosed that one Rollin White of Hartford already had a patent upon a revolver with the chambers of the cylinder bored through from end to end and not closed at the breech.

It has been said that Rollin White offered his patent to Samuel Colt and was ridiculed by him. White's idea was basically for a new type of ammunition. This ammunition was paper covered with a cardboard base. The base had a hole in it for the flash from a Maynard Tape Primer. This ammunition, Colt pointed out, was impractical because it would blow out to the rear. Colt in his ridicule of White's idea for ammunition failed to note that his patent also covered cylinders bored through.

Smith & Wesson had the answer to the ammunition in the rim-fire cartridge but they did not have the cylinder bored through so that they could use their ammunition. They bought the patent from White on a royalty basis with the condition that he (White) was to protect the patent in court. With White's patent Smith & Wesson prevented any manufacturer from making a satisfactory cartridge revolver until after 1872. In that year the government ruled that a renewal of the White patent was not in the public interest when White requested a renewal.

The first Smith & Wesson revolver appeared in 1857 and was .22 caliber using what is now known as the .22 Short cartridge. When the revolver appeared Smith & Wesson could supply the ammunition because of their early development work in the rim-fire cartridge field. Even with its

lack of power the new revolver was an immediate success, it was followed by the new and more powerful .32 caliber rim-fire model which became very popular with Officers during the Civil War.

Soon after the war Smith & Wesson offered a new and powerful revolver using .44 caliber center-fire cartridges. These new center-fire cartridges were invented by the Frenchman Pottet. The new revolver was known as the Smith & Wesson American and featured a break top or tip up action with an extractor that would eject all of the fired cases when the gun was broken open.

In 1869 the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited the United States. Here he was introduced to a famous personality of that era, Buffalo Bill, who took the Duke buffalo hunting from horseback with a revolver—a Smith & Wesson .44. The Duke was so impressed with the revolver that he stopped in Springfield to see Smith & Wesson. The result of this visit was an order for 200,000 Smith & Wesson revolvers. The order called for design changes and for a new cartridge. The new cartridge was known and still is known as the .44 Russian. Horace Smith sold his interest in Smith & Wesson to Daniel upon completion of the Russian order.

On March 24, 1899 Smith & Wesson introduced a new gun destined to be the most successful in their history; it was called the .38 Military and Police. This is a modern solid frame revolver with a swing out cylinder and simultaneous ejection. The .38 Military and Police Model employed a cartridge, that was designed by Daniel Wesson himself, and during the last years of his life he saw the cartridge become the most popular revolver cartridge in the world.

The .38 Military and Police is a compact neat revolver that became popular almost at once, with Military and Law Enforcement personnel. It became a favorite among target shooters when fitted with a six inch barrel and ad-



justable target sights. The famous barrel maker Harry Pope of New Jersey fitted many Military and Police Models with his highly accurate barrels for many target shooters.

To date over 3 million .38 Military and Police revolvers have been manufactured with the current serial numbers in the C-311000 series. Model numbers 1 through 20975 were chambered for the .38 U.S. Service cartridge (also known as the .38 Long Colt).

DESCRIPTION

Name of Manufacturer

Smith & Wesson
Springfield, Massachusetts

Name of Weapon

.38 Military and Police

Caliber

.38 S & W Special

Ammunition

.38 S & W Special

.38 Short Colt

.38 Colt Special

.38 S & W Special Mid Range

All factory loaded .38 Special ammunition regular and hispeed

Number of Shots

Six

Type of Action

Single and Double

Type of Loading

Swing out cylinder, simultaneous ejection

Barrel Lengths

2; 4; 5 and 6 inches

Overall Lengths

2" - 7 1/4"

4" - 9 1/4"

5" - 10 1/4"

6" - 11 1/4"

Rifling

Right 1 turn in 18"

Bore Diameter

.346" Min. .3472" Max.

Groove Diameter

.3555" Min. .3572" Max.

Groove Depth

.005"

Width of Groove

.114"

Width of Land

.1034"

Stocks

Checked walnut Magna type with S & W monograms

Finish

S & W Blue or Nickel

Weight

6" Model - 31 ounces
5" Model - 30 1/2 ounces
4" Model - 30 ounces
2" Model - 28 1/4 ounces

Sights

Blade front (width 1/10")
Milled in the frame Rear

Trigger Pull

2 1/4 pounds to 4 1/2 pounds

Hammer Spur

Standard checkered

Safety

Hammer Block

Lugs on hammer and rebound slide

COMMENTS

The .38 Military and Police is a darn nice gun and it is easy to see why it has been popular for so many years. However, it is strictly a work or service gun. As it comes from the factory the sights are the smooth, non-snagging duty type.

The M & P is a top performer for service or law enforcement shooting. It feels pleasant to the hand when held. The Magna type walnut stocks fit the average and small hand nicely and are comfortably non-slip checkered in close grained walnut. I have

watched the checkering machines and the process of finishing at the factory, and each pair of stocks is individually fitted, oil finished and polished to a particular frame. The serial numbers on the frame and the stocks are matched giving assurance of a perfect match and fit.

The parts that go into the Military and Police are fitted and finished to a high degree. They have been compared to watch parts and a number of components are glass lapped and polished. This glass lapping and polishing gives an exceptionally close fit and highly accurate internal mechanical action. Those parts that are subject to wear are case hardened to give a hard and durable surface.

Shooting as always is a great pleasure for me and shooting the Military and Police is particularly enjoyable. I have been able to get consistently good scores at average ranges. The trigger pull on the Military and Police serial number C308313 I have been shooting is clean and crisp with very little take up.

The serial numbers on the Smith & Wesson Military and Police models appear in the following places: on the butt; under the barrel; the rear face of the cylinder; on the under side of the ejector and on the inside of one of the stocks.

Next month I will give more data on the functioning of the Colt "Trooper" as well as information and material obtained at the National Rifle Association Convention in Washington, D. C. While at the convention I attended the various Pistol and Rules committee meetings and will give you a complete report including a summary of the minutes and recommendations that the Pistol Committee presented to the Executive Committee of the Association.

I obtained much information on new equipment and materials which I hope to present in succeeding issues. I met Chief Marcus H. Miles of Sparrows Point, Maryland. Chief Miles gave me the dates of the fifteenth Annual Maryland State Revolver and Pistol Championships. The shoot will be held on June 25, 26 and 27th.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE #45 ON THE READERS SERVICE CARD

Modern Self Defense

By R. H. Sigward

NOTE: This is the tenth of a series of articles written for LAW AND ORDER by R. H. Sigward, formerly instructor of the U. S. Air Force Military Police, and now director of the Sigward Health Studios, 139 W. 54th St., New York City.

CHAPTER IX

Mugging and Strangling Holds

We will cover only half this chapter in the May issue. Pictures 68 show the defense for a Side Head Lock. Groups 69 and 70 are both the ways to break out of a Front Head Lock. Mr. Sigward describes the actions:

68-1. Distraught television viewer applies Side Head Lock from his left side.

68-2. With your left hand, reach overhead, grasping his jacket. Reach between his crotch with your right forearm, pressing it against his right thigh.

68-3. Step your right foot between his legs. Pull his jacket and lift his right thigh.

68-4. This will throw him off balance. Now you straighten your legs and

68-5. Lift him on to your shoulders.

68-6. Now quickly bend sideways and throw him over your shoulder.

68-7. He will be thrown in front of you,

68-8. And will land hard.

Front Head Lock

69-1. You don't remember how this started, but



Modern Self Defense



68-8



69-1



69-2



69-3



69-4

69-2. Grasp his knees with both hands and pull him toward you while pushing against him with your right shoulder.

69-3. This counter-motion will throw him, and

69-4. A kick to the testicles will quell the uprising.

Front Head Lock

70-1. This bit of familiarity is applied from the aggressor's right side.

70-2. With your left hand reach overhead for his jacket and pull him over your shoulder. Your right hand moves into his crotch and you step (right foot) between his legs.

70-3. With a lifting motion—straighten your legs—he will land onto your shoulders. Throw him over your shoulders just as in photos 68-6, 7 and 8.



70-1



70-2



70-3

Notes On Homicide

Judging from the quantity of murder mystery books published for reading "entertainment" it can be granted that there is money to be made in the homicide field—at least for the writers and publishers. Although the private "eye" who takes a beating every sixth page is a constant thorn to the true law enforcement official, the books and their characters have done much to educate the public concerning the proper procedure at the scene of a crime. Familiar to almost everyone is the first rule, "Do not touch anything until the police arrive," because any attempt at re-arrangement will surely cast a suspicious light.

Last summer Deputy Chief Paul Weston (NYCPD) delivered a lecture on the subject of homicide; the notes taken at that lecture form the basis of this article.

The initial reporting by a patrolman, who is usually first on the scene, has much to do with the direction an investigation takes. His first duty is to notify his superiors. This can be done without leaving the scene if the officer enlists the aid of a civilian. He must see that nothing is touched or moved, and while waiting for the experts, he can interrogate witnesses.

Deaths that take place without a physician's presence or recent attendance are usually investigated by the Medical Examiner. He must answer two questions, "What caused the death?" and "What means were used?" An autopsy can determine the answer to the first question; the second one refers to the method used to cause death, i.e. a blunt instrument, poison given orally, etc.

The investigator has two other questions to answer, "Who did it?" and "Who is the dead person?"

The circumstances determine which of these questions must be answered first. If the murder takes place in a brawl, "Who did it?" comes first because frequently the criminal is right there and the identity of the deceased can wait until the arrest is made.

The identification of the deceased may be a simple matter of checking fingerprints, the missing persons bureau, or the papers found on the body.

After the body has been identified (and sometimes before) back-tracking on the dead person's activities prior to death begins. By interviewing friends, relatives, landlords, business associates, and so forth, a picture of the murdered person's life is drawn and the possible motives for his death are established. The next step is to

determine "who had the opportunity" and from this may develop the prime suspect.

Homicide (coming from "homo" meaning man plus "cida" meaning killer) can be classified in four categories: mistaken identity (wrong person killed), psychopathic, gang killers, and felony murders.

Only a year ago, the New York police had a murder case which seemed without rhyme or reason. A young secretary for a scientific group at Columbia University was fatally shot while sitting at her desk in the office. She died instantly. Investigation established that she led a normal life, had no enemies, no love affair complications.

The murder was not for profit because there was no robbery or insurance to be gained; this eliminated the felony angle. A gang killing was out of the question and circumstances belied a mistake killing. The remaining reason was "the psycho." By quick detective work the killer was caught. The murderer fit the psychopathic pattern; because the professional group had refused to publish a technical paper he had prepared, he had come into the office prepared to shoot the first person he saw. Unfortunately the young secretary was present.

There are six basic motives for murder.

1. Murder for profit (insurance, robbery, etc.).
2. Elimination (husband-lover triangle, business competition).
3. "American Tragedy" (unwanted, unwed mother-to-be).
4. Infant abortion (a vicious, difficult case to get convictions).

5. Revenge and Convictions (The first part, revenge, is taking the law into one's own hands to bring about what is believed to be justice. An example of the conviction motive is the case of the Puerto Rican Nationalists who shot several Congressmen believing they would thus publicize their cause and further their goal).

6. Sadism and Sex (sometimes involving children as well).

Experience has shown that there are certain types of people who are "murder prone." These include homosexuals and bar-fly pick-ups; this situation grows more serious each year. Closely akin to these are the "alcoholic rage" murderers. When the criminal is caught and sober, he usually doesn't remember anything except that he was drinking with the murdered person.

In spite of all the neat categories of homicide there is occasionally an oddity murder which defies classification. For example, not too long ago a young rabbinical student was strolling through the park coming from school when he was shot dead. When the case was solved, it developed that two youngsters with a .22 rifle were waiting in the park for the next person to come along to shoot him. One

youngster wanted to prove to his friend that he wasn't "chicken."

Homicide appears in many forms. Sometimes it is obvious while at other times it is carefully disguised as an accidental or natural death. An alert investigator has frequently discovered what appeared to be natural death to be murder.

At the last conference of the New England Chiefs of Police, Dr. Richard Ford, of the Harvard Medical School and Medical Examiner for Middlesex County, Mass., spoke on the subject of professional abortions. He endeavored, with the use of slides, to explain what happens when women go to these "professional butchers." If a death results, an attempt is made to pass it off as a natural occurrence. As an illustration Dr. Ford cited the following case.

The police received a call notifying them of the death of a young girl in her late twenties. Apparently she had walked up four flights of stairs and this was too much for her heart. It was established that she had visited a hospital several months ago. However, since the establishment was under suspicion for illegal abortions, the investigator did not accept the explanation of natural death.

A search of the suspected premises revealed a wire coat hanger. The man and woman who ran the place admitted that it had been used for the operation BUT insisted the girl had done it herself. The police had to prove otherwise. They reasonably presumed that a person intending to perform such an operation herself would not go to a "hospital" to perform the act. The case was still pending last summer; it was doubtful if a conviction could be obtained.

"Murder will out" is an old adage; but those in the law enforcement field know that thousands of murders are committed which are so carefully executed that they pass for accidental or natural deaths. It is the alert officer who must detect that appearances are not always what they seem.

News & Notes *(Continued from Page 3)*

as "a diversion of the public highways of the city to a private use."

Other objections include the idea that the ads are not a part of the meters' function of regulating traffic and that they create a liability, for the city may be subject to suit if display frames are involved in accidents.

In Phoenix, Ariz., ads have been removed by agreement between city officials and the advertising firm involved.

More than 50 cities permit advertising on parking meters; most of these cities have populations of 25,000 or less. A common charge is 50¢ a meter each month. Some cities turn the revenue over to the general fund while others use it to special purposes.



POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS

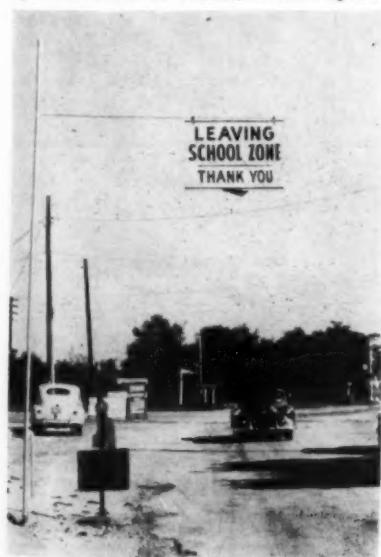


School Zone

As shown in the accompanying illustrations, a new type of sign for the control of traffic in school areas has been introduced in North Miami, Florida. Designed by Police Chief Karl E. Engel, the new sign demands attention by even the most unwary driver; it is simple to erect, and is low in initial cost and upkeep.



The new sign is similar in construction to the familiar railroad switch signal and can be rotated to remove it from the view of traffic during the hours that school cross-walks are not in use. The two inch pipe standard is twenty feet in height and carries the traditional yellow and black sign swung on a hinged arm three feet in length. The reverse side of the sign, visible to motorists as they leave school zones, advises them of this fact and permits them to resume normal speed



at a safe distance from the school. When swung out over the street, or when in the retracted position, a pin is passed through the rotating part of the standard to hold it in the desired place.

Since its introduction the sign has been well received by motorists and law enforcement agencies in surrounding communities. Chief Engel is applying for patents on it to prevent its manufacture for profit; any interested municipality can obtain full construction details and permission to manufacture it by addressing a request to the North Miami Police Department.

Plastic Traffic Signs

The General Tire & Rubber Co. and Municipal Street Sign Co., Inc., have recently made available a new plastic traffic sign designed to "last a lifetime" with a minimum of maintenance. Named "Sy-Loy" the signs are reported not to break or rust; they are manufactured either plain or reflectorized with background colors permanently molded into the plastic.

One of the outstanding features of the Sy-Loy signs is their flexibility; when bent, the traffic signs return to their original shape. The signs have been reinforced with fiberglass and fused under intense heat and pressure with polyester resins and pigments, thus making it possible for the company to guarantee the signs for 15 years. The signs are available in all sizes and with standard legends. A new red on white plastic "stop" sign is also offered, fully reflectorized for 24-hour visibility.

Sy-Loy signs have been accepted in many cities and can be seen along

highways and roadways throughout the country. Recently the Virginia Highway Department purchased 10,000 U.S. Shield Signs.

For further information and an illustrated brochure, including technical specifications and price lists contact Municipal Signs Co., 773-9 Meeker



Ave., Brooklyn 22, N. Y., or circle No. 40 on the Readers Service Card.

Restraining Belts

J. P. Shevenell Co., Main St., Durham, N. H., is marketing a light weight "Transport Belt" which may be carried in a police officer's pocket. It is of simple construction, and is low in cost (\$3.50 each in leather, \$2.75 in webbing).

The manufacturer claims one of its greatest advantages is the fact that it may be carried out of sight when the officer approaches the deranged or berserk person. For, usually in situations of this type, the person is apt to become more violent if he sees an officer carrying a restraining device.

In operation the cuffs are clamped
(Continued on Next Page)

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POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS

on the wrists and the belt is pulled tight around the waist and buckled. Overall length is 51 inches; width is



2 inches. Leather belt has solid brass buckle; webbing has steel hardware. Sheer strength is 1200 pounds minimum.

For further information contact the manufacturer or circle No. 49 on the Readers Service Card.

Emergency Lighting Equipment

A new emergency lighting development has been announced by Hobby &



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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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Brown Electronic Corp., 55 Front St., Rockville Centre, L.I., N.Y.

The new equipment, Model 200 X Sentry-Lite, provides 10,000 candle power or more of emergency lighting which automatically illuminates large areas if for any reason a power interruption occurs from the regular source.

The Sentry-Lite Model 200 X is a compact unit encased in an 18 gauge steel case in hammertone finish. The case contains a 100 ampere storage battery which operates for more than 12 hours of continuous service. A feature of the unit is the automatic recharging of the battery from the regular electrical circuit while the emergency equipment is not in operation. The recharger keeps the battery up to peak capacity at all times.



The Sentry-Lite unit is topped by two 5,000 candle power sealed beam lamps. These are fully adjustable and can be remotely relocated if desired. More lamps can be added and a choice of flood or spot lights is available.

The complete unit weighs 60 pounds, shipping weight including the battery. The dimensions are 8 x 13 x 16 inches. Address all inquiries to Chief Sales

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For further information circle #56 on R. S. Card.

Engineer, Mr. Alfred Freeman, or circle No. 51 on the Readers Service Card.

Clockless Parking Meters

The Parkit-Lockit Co., Newtown, Ohio, manufacturers of clockless parking meters, claim to have put their finger on the core of the parking problem.

Parking meters are installed for the primary purpose of obtaining car turnover space. If only the meter is policed and not the car, the parking meter fails to accomplish its purpose for the practice of nickel-feeding permits a car to remain over the limit parking.

To stop this nickel feeding practice, both the car and the meter must be policed. This is done by tire marking or the recording of license plate numbers.

With the use of the clockless parking meter, in conjunction with tire



marking, a turnover of cars is assured because only the patrolman can know if the coin has been placed in the meter and how long the car has been at the same spot.

Parkit-Lockit meters have no moving parts to get out of order and eliminate cruising for free time on meters since the time element depends on the policeman's tire chalking.

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For further information contact the company or circle No. 50 on the Readers Service Card.

25-54 MC Mobile Radio

A two-way mobile radio equipment designed and developed by Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 1500 Main Ave., Clifton, N. J., has been announced by the Mobile Communications Dept. This first complete Du Mont system is for operation in the 25-54 mc band and provides a compact, rugged unit with minimum power requirements.

The field operating requirements of mobile police communications have been carefully considered in this initial design. Other equipment is under development for the 150-160 mc band and for 450-470 mc.

The Du Mont MCA-101A Mobile System is rated at 35 watts output at 25-45 mc, and 30 watts output at 45-54 mc. Transmitter, receiver and power supply are all housed in a single metal cabinet readily installed in the trunk of the car, or any convenient location in a truck or service vehicle. The operating panel has been designed for dashboard mounting at the operating



point. The speaker is of standard dashmount type, but can be mounted elsewhere if desired.

Outstanding features of the new equipment are light weight and compactness. The complete transmitter-

receiver-power supply unit weighs 35 pounds and measures 8½ inches wide x 16½ inches long and 6 inches high. High efficiency circuitry is claimed to minimize the need for special heavy-duty generators, batteries and wiring.

For detailed information contact Du Mont direct or circle No. 52 on the enclosed Readers Service Card.

Mechanical Weather Sign Warns Drivers

An electronic device, known as a "weather senser", will warn motorists of driving conditions ahead on one section of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The automatically operated device consists of a sign that measures seven by eleven feet and instruments that can detect snow, rain, and freezing weather. The sign flashes "snow", "fog", "wet", or "freezing". When the weather is good, the sign says "clear roadway."

The sign was installed at a cost of \$10,000 on an experimental basis reports the American Public Works Association.

dogs. Those animals are very useful especially in the finding of evidence. In one demonstration they put on for me, a shepherd found all the evidence that a "suspect" had discarded on a mile walk. I also found dogs in use in Munich and, before that, in London. It is good to see American Police agencies awaking to the possible adaptation of European methods.

Your articles on recent law cases were also very good. In fact, I like everything about your magazine and I am glad our department subscribes to it.

Very truly yours,
Captain Raymond E. Clift
Superintendent
Cincinnati Police Academy

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LAW AND ORDER

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From the Editor

It is an accepted fact that the law enforcement officer of today is a professional man. Nowadays, one who is a member of any profession usually wants to "specialize." Take the medical profession for example: the day of the general practitioner is being overshadowed by the specialist. If you have a pain in your big toe, you visit a big toe specialist, not the man who specializes in the little toe.

We recognize the fact that the specialist has an important part in the general pattern of society. If one wants to make his will he does not select a criminal lawyer to do the job. This analogy could be carried to all professions.

The police profession has its specialists too. Specialization is more likely in a large city where the need for it is great. A man on the traffic detail would not be assigned to a homicide case or vice versa. If a man knew the business of classifying fingerprints, his talents would be wasted if he were assigned to the juvenile bureau.

As the country doctor is a general practitioner and handles all kinds of ailments, so the police officer in a small town is called upon to deal with the many different problems concerned with maintaining law and order. Whether it be to quiet a hus-

"According to Law . . ."

(Continued from Page 13)
eating liquor in violation of Oklahoma Law. He maintained that the trial court committed error in overruling a defense motion to suppress evidence. The basis for this motion was the claim that the search warrant did not describe the premises upon which the whiskey was found.

The affidavit for the search warrant and the search warrant itself described the premises to be searched as being occupied by "John Does or Mary Does," and further described it as "a one-story frame dwelling house and the premises located at the rear of 615 Northwest Fourth Street in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma."

A witness for the defense testified that he operated a wholesale automobile upholstery business at 615 Northwest Fourth Street in Oklahoma City. He said that his establishment was located in a building which had formerly been an old frame dwelling house to which had been added a brick and glass store front about ten feet wide.



LEE E.
LAWDER

band and wife in a domestic spat or to assist the Board of Health in seeing that every dog in town has a new license, he is on the job keeping peace in his community.

Throughout the country there are thousands of towns with small police departments. Some have only one or two men. There is no need for specialization here for these men are in a profession where they have but to request assistance on a problem and aid will come from the State Police or the FBI.

The profession of police is a brotherhood where assistance and knowledge is freely given and there is no fee-splitting or "stealing" of customers. Specialization is available to even the smallest town chief because the facilities and the knowledge of many are at his service.

He went on to relate that in effect the building at 615 Northwest Street consisted of a combination brick and wood building with the old frame dwelling house sub-divided into two parts. The west apartment of the wooden part of the building was occupied by the defendant. He further testified that to the rear of the building was a small one-story frame house consisting of two rooms, a shower and shed.

The police searched the apartment occupied by the defendant and found the whiskey in question. An officer testified that the whiskey was seized "in the frame part" of the "combination brick and frame structure" on which the number "615" was on the front end of the building. It was further testified that "there is another small, one-story frame building, white, next to the alley, in back of 615 West Fourth Street," which was not searched.

The Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma reversed the conviction holding that the description in the warrant fitted exactly the small frame

Random Shots:

Bob Lloyd writes us from Pueblo, Colo., to give us a list of the new officers of the Police Protective Association of Colorado. Elected president was Chief Orville P. Kelly of Fort Collins. Other new officers are Capt. Russell DeSalvo, State Highway Patrol, 1st vice president; Paul Close, Greeley Detective, 2nd vice president; and Capt. C. J. McKissick of Colorado Springs, 3rd vice president.

* * *

At the White House Conference on Highway Safety, Raymond H. Tyler, Mayor of York, S. C., said, "We have no secret formulas for safety—unless you call hard work a secret formula." His city was commended for its excellence in safety programs.

* * *

From the "Now we have heard everything" department comes the actual case of the drunken driver who stopped his car at an intersection to "bawl out" the traffic officer for standing in the middle of the street where he could be hit by a car.

* * *

We were in Greenwich, Conn., last month and Deputy Chief David W. Robbins gave us an interesting booklet entitled "25 Ways To Fix A Ticket." The booklet is distributed to service organizations and is based upon the knowledge that people like to play quiz games. There are 25 questions relative to the Connecticut State Traffic Laws; by obeying each one "a ticket can be fixed" for you never receive it in the first place.

* * *

Last month's issue finished the series of three articles on the juvenile problem and we thank you for the many nice comments.

* * *

I have just finished reading Fabian's "London After Dark" and found it fascinating. Crime and Criminals across the Atlantic are no different than here and the problems discussed by Fabian are so universal that they apply to New York, Chicago and the large cities here and abroad. It is good police reading.

* * *

dwelling house in the rear of the lot and was not sufficiently explicit to legally authorize a search of the defendant's apartment.

* * *

It is established law that a search warrant must so particularly describe the place to be searched that the officer executing the warrant will be able to find the place without the aid of any other information save that contained in the warrant.

* * *

By statute it is specifically provided that the search warrant for intoxicating liquor shall command the officer to whom the warrant is directed to search the premises described in the warrant. This was not done in the instant case."



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